

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following article presents no facts in regard to this country, with which our intelligent readers are not familiar. It is, however, interesting so far as it contains an acknowledgment of our growing independence of Great Britain, by a man of the most bitter feelings towards the U. States. This acknowledgment is forced from him by incontrovertible facts; facts, which, generally known in England, must have a great influence on the conduct of her government. As soon as it is extensively perceived that the necessary effect of restrictions on our trade is to push forward our manufactures to such a degree, as to render us independent in this respect of that country, we cannot help believing that a different spirit will characterise her measures; that rather than altogether lose the most valuable and increasing market for her fabrics, she will suffer us, without hostile collisions with her, to pursue our commerce.

There never was a fairer opportunity offered to a government, than that afforded to England, to secure a market in the U. S. at once safe and unbounded for her manufactures. Had she respected our unquestionable rights as a neutral power, and suffered us to enjoy an unobstructed trade, manufactures would at this day have gained but little footing with us. The disposition of our people was, and still is, decidedly agricultural, and, but from imperious necessity, would have long withheld them from manufactures. There is such a charm in a country life, where as with us the occupant of the soil is almost invariably its proprietor, that few persons would have left the plough for the loom; and a century might have elapsed before any material change would have been made in our habits. Let us suppose that England had improved this opportunity and had respected our neutral character. Let us look forward, and view the effects of such a disposition, and the state of things which, in all probability, it would have given rise to.

Our present demand for her fabrics would have amounted to at least thirty millions of dollars.

Computing the growth of this demand to keep pace with the increase of our numbers (and there is every reason to infer that it would have surpassed it) the demand for her fabrics, in the year 1835, would be sixty millions.

In 1860, one hundred and twenty millions. In 1885, two hundred and forty millions. And in 1910, four hundred and eighty millions.

The effect of such a state of things would be to augment the population and power of England, in a ratio far beyond that which can be expected from any other cause. By the agency of her gigantic navy she may add to her colonial possessions. But it will be found, in the course of events, that this, so far from encreasing her home population or invigorating her solid resources, will inevitably lessen the one and impair the other. Already her agriculture has nearly reached its acme, and it is incompetent to maintain her present population. If then her numbers are to increase, it can only be by the extension of her manufactures; by the exchange of her fabrics for the raw materials out of which they are made, and the articles of subsistence required by her manufacturers; and these she would most abundantly have found in the unprecedented growth of our numbers, which in a century will not be less than one hundred millions.

England has lost this golden opportunity. It never can fully return. The seeds of many of our manufactures have taken too deep root to be eradicated by any change in her policy. If, however, she cannot bring back the bright era in her annals, which had it been wisely improved, would have been the dawn of a constantly increasing greatness, she may, by retracing her steps, arrest the disposition of our countrymen to invest their capitals in manufactures, and she may still open the door to a most advantageous intercourse with us. The clamor of action may continue to misrepresent the motives and distort the actions of our government, but it is no withstanding, the solemn truth that it will have no feelings but those of amity to her, whenever she shall learn to respect our rights, and to treat us as she requires all other nations to treat her. The interests of both nations are the same; nature has made them friends—and we do not hesitate to predict, that whatever alienation has arisen between them, they will again be friends, whenever the British government shall reciprocate to us our treatment of her.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Extract from Cobett's Essay on the English Regency, and the difficulties of the Ministry.

"I, for my own part, do not hold, that foreign trade is at all necessary to the maintenance and greatness of England. I am quite convinced, that it is not necessary. But, it makes part of the present system; and at any rate, a great diminution of it must produce a shock; it must, as to certain parts of the kingdom, produce very serious embarrassments; and it must affect the revenue and the means of proping up paper money."

It is quite useless to laugh at the idea of Napoleon's banishing all our trade from the Continent of Europe; for it is plain that he will do it. He has already reduced it to a mere smuggling trade. He has so loaded it with embarrassments and penalties that it cannot be carried on but with a loss to us.

Manufacturing establishments will grow up on the continent, whether English manufacturers will go, in swarms, as they are now going from Ireland to America. It is preposterous to suppose that in the countries, whence we draw our raw materials, the same goods cannot be made as we make in England. It is not absurd to believe, that, while all the wool that we make into superfine cloth, comes from Spain and Germany, superfine cloth cannot be made in those countries.

See what has been, only by the short operation of the embargo and Non-Intercommercium Act, done in America. To such an extent have the cloth and the cotton manufactures grown up there, that I have been credibly informed, that during last year, the Carus for carding wool & cotton shipped for America from the port of Liverpool, have exceeded in amount the cloth shipped at the same port, from the countries of Somerset and Gloucestershire.

I always thought that the United States could not produce wool in sufficient quantity, on account of the long winters, which prevented the keeping of sheep. This was a wrong notion, grounded upon the universal mode in practice in England, of keeping sheep upon green food in winter. I now find, that, in Germany, whence comes the finest wool in the world, and where is (in Silesia) the very finest flock of sheep in the whole world, all the sheep are kept in yards during six months in the year, and no small part of the time actually in houses. These are facts not to be doubted of. The food of the sheep during the long winter, consists of hay, straw & roots, chiefly potatoes; and this being the case, America may have sheep in as great abundance as they are in England.

Indeed, I understand, that very great progress has been already made in the increase of sheep in America, which has received much assistance from the breaking up of the Spanish flocks, of which America has had a share.

So great is the spirit of enterprise in this way, that a very intimate friend of mine near

Philadelphia, wrote to me, in July last, that the price of a Spanish ram there was, in some cases, a thousand dollars; that is to say, 225/ of our bank of England money. But there have been great numbers sent to America since that time, from Spain and Portugal; and, which is not a little curious, many thousands, which I, at one time notified that I expected to receive in Hampshire, are, I have every reason to suppose, and, for the sake of the worthy owner, I anxiously hope it, now safely landed in the United States. His wish, they being the finest flocks in Spain, was to bring them to England, where his intention was to have made a most liberal and public spirited distribution of them; but, as I understand, he was refused leave to send them home in empty transports, and was, therefore, compelled either to leave them for the French, or ship them off to the United States, and, of course, he chose the latter; and thus, perhaps, by this single act, the epoch of the final and complete independence of America upon England for woollens will be accelerated by several years; and, with regard to the fineness of wool, that country will be, at once, put upon an equal footing with this.

There would be no excuse for a detail like this, were I not thoroughly persuaded, that we have here before us the seeds of a great event: nothing less than the complete and absolute independence of America upon English manufactures. Cotton she had to export; iron she had to export; she had every thing but wool, and now she has, that with an abundance of food for all sorts of manufacture; so that in a very short time, so far will she be from wanting woollens from England, that she will have them to export; and that the manufacturers will follow the manufactory, there can be no doubt at all. She will be able to make cloth much cheaper than we can; and, of course, she will be able to sell them cheaper.

Now, observe, I draw from this no conclusion unfavorable to the happiness or the security or the greatness of England, none of which are at all favored by the country's being a workshop for other nations. I am satisfied that for foreign trade is injurious to England; and that it has been one of the greatest causes of the danger she now has to dread. But, as I said before, foreign trade is a part of the present system of finance, and its sudden decline must add to the difficulties that the government will have to encounter.

The regent's ministry, therefore, will not, in this respect be upon "a bed of roses," any more than as to matters connected with war and paper money. They will, in short, be beset with difficulties. Look which way they will, these difficulties face them, not in single rank, but in column. And do they imagine that they are destined to subdue all these without the cordial co-operation of the people? If they do, they will find themselves most egregiously deceived."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the next general assembly, praying that a law may pass authorising the freeholders of Mecklenburg County, residing on the south side of Roanoke river, to vote for their member of Congress, members of the state legislature, and electors for President and Vice-President of the U. S. at some central place on the south side of the said river, in the county aforesaid—Also, that a petition will be presented by the freeholders residing in the lower part of Mecklenburg County, praying that a law may pass authorising them to vote for their member of Congress, the state legislature and electors for President and Vice-President, at some convenient central place, to be established by law, in the lower part of the said county.

October 8. w4w
MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY
AGAINST FIRE ON BUILDINGS, IN
THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

ARTICLE 1st.
"Sec. 1st. A General Meeting of this society to be formed of a majority of members, or a amount insured, shall be held annually in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in November in every year: Provided, That if a sufficient number of Members in person or by proxy, shall not attend on that day, the standing Committee shall adjourn the meeting from day to day, or to such future time as they may think proper."

"Sec. 2d. At least four Weeks previous notice shall be given of the time and place of holding the General Meeting, by advertising the same in such News papers as the Standing Committee may deem to be proper."

An extract from the Constitution, rules, &c. of the M. A. S.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, P. A.

At a meeting of the Members of the Standing Committee of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, held at the General Office in the City of Richmond, this 1st day of October, 1811—

Resolved, That the Principal Agent be and he is hereby requested to publish in the Enquirer, Virginia Patriot and Argus, (three News-papers printed in the City of Richmond,) according to the second section of the first article of the Constitution, rules and regulations of the Society, that a general meeting will be held according to the said Constitution and Rules, on the second Monday in November next."

A Copy from the Journal of the Standing Committee.

LEWIS M. RIVALLAIN, c. s. c.

In conformity to the above resolution, I hereby give notice, that the annual meeting of the society aforesaid, will be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in November next.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
Principal Agent Mutual Assurance Society.

General Office of Assurance,
Richmond, October 8, 1811. w111N

WASHINGTON TAVERN.

THE partnership of ODEN & MOORE was dissolved, this day, by mutual consent, and the unexpired term of the lease, has been transferred to

CURTIS R. MOORE.

Who alone is authorised to receive the debts due to the late concern of Oden & Moore.

He begs leave to assure his friends and the public in general, that every attention shall be devoted to render the Establishment agreeable to Travellers and others who may favor him with their custom.

Private apartments, suitable for the reception of families travelling, and as convenient and agreeable as any in this city, separate from that part of the establishment devoted to public entertainment, can always be furnished.

Thirty-five members of the next State Legislature, can be comfortably accommodated, on application to

The Public's friend and Servant,

CURTIS R. MOORE.

Aug. 20. w3m

FOR SALE—A valuable LOT on Cary Street, with the large and substantial brick WARE-HOUSE thereon, lately in the occupancy of the subscribers.—They have on hand, Madeira WINE of best quality, in Pipes, half Pipes and quarter Casks.

Moncreu, Robinson & Pleasants.

Sept. 24. w1f

N Chancery—Cumberland County Court,
Sept. 23, 1811.

George Booker, Plf.

Against Harrison Jones, Def't.

The defendant Jones not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of the general assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in December next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and another copy posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy—Attest.

MILLER WOODSON, Jr. d. c. c. c.

October 8. w8w

VIRGINIA:—At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the City of Richmond on the eleventh day of June, 1810.

Sam'l. G. Fauntleroy surviving Ex'or. of Moore

Against John Walker Tomlin, adm'r. &c. of Walker

Tomlin, dec'd. Judith Littlepage Jones, late Judith Littlepage Tomlin and William P. Jones

her husband and John Walker Tomlin and Robert Giborne Tomlin, which said Judith, John and Robert Tomlin are children of the said

Walker Tomlin, Bartholomew McCarty and Elizabeth his wife, Tarpley McCarty surviving

husband of Catharine McCarty, dec'd. James A. McLean and Alpha his wife, Moore

Fauntleroy Tomlin and Alfred Beale surviving husband of the late Susannah Beale dec'd. which said Elizabeth McCarty, Alpha McLean and

Moore Fauntleroy Tomlin are the surviving children of Robert Tomlin and Susannah his

wife dec'd. and which Catharine McCarty and Susannah Beale, dec'd. were also the children

of Robert Tomlin and Susannah his wife, which said Robt. was an Executor & which said Susannah was a daughter, devisee and legatee of

Moore Fauntleroy, dec'd. and which said Bartholomew McCarty is ex'or. or adm'r. of Robert Tomlin, dec'd.

This cause in which the amended Bill and Bill of revivor hath been taken for confessed against several Defendants, and in which the Bills are now taken for confessed against James S. McLean and Alpha his wife who are out of this country and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode prescribed by law in such cases, was this day heard on the Bills, answer of Walker Tomlin and Judith Littlepage Tomlin, John Walker Tomlin, Robert Giborne Tomlin and Thomas Fauntleroy Tomlin infants by the said Walker Tomlin their Guardian to the original Bill, the joint and separate answers of Bartholomew McCarty and Elizabeth his wife, Tarpley M. Carty surviving husband of Catharine McCarty dec'd. Moore Fauntleroy Tomlin and Alfred Beale, surviving husband of the late Susannah Beale dec'd. to the other Bill and the proceedings in the suit reviewed and was argued by Counsel; on consideration whereof the Court doth refer the accounts between the parties in the suit to one of its Commissioners to be by him examined, stated, settled and to the Court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy—Attest.

WM. W. HENING, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Richmond.

mond. Sept. 4, 1811.

The parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 29th day of October next, for carrying into effect the preceding order of Court, on which day their attendance is required at my Office, with all their papers, accounts and vouchers, ready for examination and settlement.

Sept. 10. w8w

WM. FORRESTER, M. C.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1808, and recorded in Goochland County Court, executed to us by Philip Pleasants, to secure a debt therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at Goochland Court House, on the 18th of November next, a Negro Man about 28 years of age, and a Negro Woman about 26 years of age, also the TRACT OF LAND whereon the said Philip Pleasants now resides, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the debt in said Deed mentioned, with interest, charges and expenses of sale.

JAMES PLEASANTS,

JOHN ALLAN.

Richmond, Sept. 24. w4w

BOARDING HOUSE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The Subscriber residing in the City of Williamsburg, continues to furnish board, lodging, washing and entertainment, on reasonable terms, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, by the year, quarter, month or shorter period.—Her house is large and commodious; and she hopes, by the goodness of accommodations, and assiduous endeavors to please, to give general satisfaction, and merit the patronage of the public.

ANNA BYRD

Aug. 30. w8w

COMMITTED to the Jail of Northumberland County on the 9th July, 1811, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself HARRY, supposed to be about forty years of age, about five feet six inches high, of a dark complexion, has a down look when spoken to, and was dressed in sailor's clothes, says he belongs to a Capt. Hams, who sails from the ports of Philadelphia and New-York.

ROYSTON BETTS, Jr.

Goalr.

September 6. w3m

FOR SALE, the LAND whereon the subscriber lives, 10 miles from Richmond, on the great mountain road, containing 588 acres, about 300 of which are cleared: the balance well timbered with pine and oak, with good buildings for the accommodation of a family, & a most excellent orchard. For terms apply to Thomas Norvell, or

WM. B. CHAMBERLAYNE

Sept. 20. w1f

GOODS.—The Subscriber residing on the main-street, immediately fronting the cross street leading from Col. Mayo's Bridge, has for sale the following articles to wit:

300 Sacks Salt L. P.

200 Boxes Window

Glass 8-10—10-12

12 15

40 Bales spinning cotton

20 Hds. P. V. Whiskey

25 Tons Iron assorted

German and Crawley

Steel

English Blistered and

Country do.

Nail Roads

Waggon and Cart boxes

Bar Lead

Also several Bales Woollens containing Twilled Coatings and Flannels to the amount of \$4000, all of which will be sold low for cash or Town acceptances.

JAMES WALLACE

Sept. 18. w8w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken for a term of years, the large, commodious and completely fire-proof Brick house belonging to Capt. Rock, and situated at the intersection of Cary street by the cross street leading from the main street to Shoboe Warehouse, where they will continue with unremitting industry and attention to prosecute the business of Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.—They will make as hereto liberal advances in cash on all sorts of goods entrusted to their care, and no storage will be charged where sales are effected.

Moncreu, Robinson & Pleasants.

Aug. 30.

BY Virtue of the last Will and Testament of Wm. Dandridge Claiborne, dec'd. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, (on the premises) on Monday, the 21st day of October next, that valuable PLANTATION called CAHOKE, lying on Pamunky River, in the County of King William: Containing by a late survey, five hundred and eighty eight acres.—And seventy one acres in a separate Tract, nearly adjoining, all of which is Wood Land.—There is on the first mentioned Tract, 2 good ORCHARDS, and formerly a Valuable FISHERY, though of late it has not been used. The Lands and Improvements will be shown by Mr. Power, living on the premises.—At the same time and place, will be sold, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the Fodder and Plantation Utensils, a few fine-blooded MARES of an excellent stock, and four MULE COLTS.—Terms of sale will be made known by

BURWELL BASSETT,

AND THOMAS TAYLOR.

Sept. 24. w8w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 10th inst. FRANK, a Mulatto man aged about 32 or 33 years—he is about the common stature, has a full face and bushy hair, and has his ears bored, for ear-rings, which he sometimes wears—he carried with him a quantity of bedding and a very plentiful supply of wearing apparel, dresses well, and is clean in his person.

Frank was formerly the property of Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, on James River, and has a wife at Mr. George Cocke's, in Prince George County—I have reason to believe he will go into that neighborhood or to Norfolk, and will endeavor to get out of the State by water.—The above reward will be given for delivering him to me in the city of Richmond, or half that sum for securing him in any Jail in Virginia.

Richmond, Sept. 17. M. W. HANCOCK.

NOTICE.—A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for leave to Turnpike the Road from Richmond to Petersburg

Sept. 13. w8w

NOTICE.—The Subscriber being desirous of ascertaining the state of the affairs of the late Major Lawrence Butler, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against his estate, to make them known to him without delay. In making this communication the claimant is asked to state particularly the nature, amount, and date of his demand. Those who are indebted to the estate, are hereby called upon to make payment.

ROBERT PAGE, Admr.

With the Will annexed of LAWRENCE BUTLER, dec'd.

Frederick County, Va.

September 3. 3m

WILLIAM SHAPARD has for sale the following GOODS, viz:

2000 sacks Salt, mostly

18000 lbs. Coffee, mostly

55 Crates assorted

quena ware, stone

ware, loose and in

Hhds.

32 barrels New-Eng-

land Rum

W. I. do.

Brown Sugar

Loaf do.

Baltimore Whiskey

Caruthers and Ley-

burn's rectified whis-

key in barrels and

tierces

New-York prime and

New-Orleans pork

Clift and whole her-

ings

Swedes and country I-

ron castings

German Crawley and

Blistered Steel

Window Glass

China in small boxes

Half pint and pint tum-

blers

Wine glasses

Sept. 20. w1f

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Halifax County, Vir. on the night of the 7th inst. three SLAVES, viz. JACK, his wife BETTY, and their daughter FANNY. Jack is a small mulatto man about 40 or 45 years of age, his hair inclined to be straight; he is very sensible and an active good gadiner, hostler and carriage driver; Betty is a large mulatto woman, inclined to be very fleshy and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to; she is between 30 and 35 years of age, and Fanny, a mulatto girl, 14 or 15 years of age, very cross-eyed, has a pleasing countenance, and apt to smile when spoken to; she is low, but stout and well made. Jack carried with him two Blue coats turned up with Buff, one of which was nearly new, & a number of other clothes. Betty and Fanny carried with them a number of clothes, not recollected. They will no doubt attempt to pass as free, and probably will be lurking about Richmond, where Betty has a brother and her mother living both of them as free; her brother calls himself John Hambleton. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against concealing away, or in any way harboring said slaves at their peril.

I will give the above reward if secured in any Jail so that I get them again, or one third for either of them. If brought home, all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward.

N. B. Jack formerly belonged to John Byrd and Betty was purchased of John Corbin.

JOHN WILSON,

Committee of JAMES A. GLENN.

Sept. 24. w1f

FOR SALE and Transportation, five likely Young Negro Men, now confined in the Penitentiary—Among whom are one good Hostler, one Brickmoulder and one good house Servant.

Sept. 10. w1f

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, for ready money at Powhatan Court-House on Friday the 25th inst. 40 prime SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

BENJAMIN HATCHER

Manchester, Oct. 4. w1f

NOTICE.
CASH given for South Carolina Bank Notes at a discount—Apply to JOHN ALCOCK, Governor's Hill.

July 15.

VALUABLE CHICKAHOMINY LOW

GROUNDS FOR SALE.—In conformity with the last Will and Testament of Adam Craig dec'd. will be exposed to sale at public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock on Monday the 21st. of October next, (if fair,) if not, on the next fair day, the Plantation on Chickahominy Swamp about five miles from this city, and containing by estimation fifteen hundred acres, more than one third of which, is well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat and oats, and about one hundred acres of prime meadow which has for many years produced abundant crops of Hay. A considerable portion of the swamp land is still in timber and is good mow land. The improvements are well suited to the reception of a genteel family. The Land may be divided into 3, 4 or five tracts, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers.—